

# BOSTON RECORDER.

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VOL. IV.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1819.

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\$2.62 in advance.

## Superstition and Cruelty.

From the London Missionary Register.  
OF PRAUN POORY,  
A HINDOO FAKEER.

Books of the Hindoos, called Books of Devotional Discipline. These, are called by the name of "Tupisya;" and are practised as a character of piety and merit, and to prevent the gods.

These modes is denominated "Tupisya." The arms and hands are in a fixed position, above the head, and the devotee who practises this devotion.

Agnes Morris, a poor Negro Woman, sent a pressing request to Mrs. Thwaites to visit her. She was in the last stage of a dropsy. This poor creature ranked among the lowest class of Slaves. Her all consisted of a little wadded hut, and a few clothes. Notwithstanding her poverty, some wicked person had robbed her of almost all the few clothes which she possessed.

She was obliged, in consequence, to work in damp weather with such slight covering, that she caught a severe cold, which terminated in a dropsy. Mrs. Thwaites finding her, at the commencement of her illness, in a very destitute condition, mentioned her case to a friend, who gave her a coat. When Mrs. Thwaites paid her last visit, on her entering the door, Agnes exclaimed, "Missis! you come! This tongue can't tell what Jesus do for me! Me call my Saviour, day and night; and he come. He da here!"—laying her hand on her breast—"he comfort me here."

On Mrs. Thwaites's asking if she was sure of going to heaven when she died, she answered, "Yes, me sure. Me see de way clear, and shine before me"—looking and pointing upwards with a smiling face. "If da dis minute Jesus will take me home, me ready." Some hymns being sung, she was in a rapture of joy; and, in reference to the words of one of them, exclaimed, "For me—for me—poor sinner!" lifting her swelled hands—"what a glory! what a glory!" Her effusions of joy were so great, that she laughed two or three times; and then said, by way of apology, "Me can't help laugh. My Jesus is so sweet in my heart." Seeing her only daughter weeping, she said, "What you cry for?—No cry—follow Jesus—He will take care of you." and, turning to Mrs. Thwaites, she said, "Missis, shew um de pa"—meaning the path to heaven. Many other expressions fell from her, of a similar nature, to the astonishment of those who heard her. She continued, we understand, praying and praising God, to her latest breath. This poor creature was destitute of all earthly comforts. Her bed was a board, with a few plantain-leaves over it. How many of these outcasts will be translated from outward wretchedness to realms of glory!

Mrs. Thwaites and I going to visit the sick on one of the Estates, we observed among the number assembled to welcome us, an old man, named Benjamin, weeping and praising God aloud. Not having seen or heard of him before, we were desirous of knowing who he was; and, on inquiring, found that he was an African, bore an excellent character, and was a real Christian. In his younger days, he had been taught to read by Mr. Baxter, Methodist Missionary, whose preaching had been the means of bringing him to the knowledge of the truth. Benjamin, being a constant Watchman, was incapable of attending Divine Service; but he had his Bible; and from that he derived light and comfort. Soon after our interview with him, Providence opened the way for his living in English Harbour for a short time. We had then many opportunities of seeing him, and he always appeared in the same state of mind, his language being generally that of praise. His eyes becoming dim through age, he could hardly read his Bible: we, therefore, gave him a pair of spectacles, with which he read a portion of the Psalms in such a way as plainly shewed that he felt it. It was evident that he had read much of Scripture, for he quoted it frequently. On one occasion, when reproving a woman who was not sincere in her Christian profession, he said, "You are grasping the world; & what is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? You may deceive man, but you cannot hide from God—for whether shall you flee from His presence? Soon after Benjamin was taken back to the Estate, he fell sick; and, a little before he died, request-

ed to be taken out of bed and put upon his knees, probably wishing to commend his soul to God in that posture, for soon after he expired.

## BRISTOL ADULT SCHOOL SOCIETY.

[In the Appendix to the Seventh Annual Report of the Bristol (Eng.) Adult School Society, several instances are recorded of individuals who have died happy in the Lord: the instruction they received in their respective Schools, having been the principal means, under the Divine blessing, of bringing each of them to the knowledge of the truth. The two following Narratives are selected to exemplify the utility of Adult Schools.]

RICHARD LEDLEY was admitted into the Adult School, Bedminster, the 20th February, 1814, when he could scarcely tell his letters; and what was worse, he was totally ignorant respecting the things which afterwards made for his eternal peace. One Sabbath as the Conductor, Mr. Voisey, was inspecting the different classes, to see if they were all supplied with teachers, he found Richard without one; seating himself beside him, he, in a friendly way offered to teach him; Richard expressed his thankfulness. On speaking to him of the importance of the truths contained in his lesson, he said, That subject had often made him tremble while at work, but he had no friend to whom he could speak concerning his soul till now. He then frankly acknowledged, that he used to break the sabbath by strolling about the fields gathering nuts and similar practices in the summer, and at other times, in the alehouse. From this time, however, Richard's attention appeared to be directed towards the attainment of that solid happiness, which he was convinced could not be found without the Divine blessing; and he gave indubitable evidence by his conduct that he did not seek it in vain. He was very poor; and being afflicted in his sight, could earn but little money at his work, so that one summer he was obliged to go about forty miles into Somersetshire, to his parish, to obtain relief. On his arrival there, it being night, and having no money to pay for lodging, nor any friend to whom he could apply, he was obliged to sleep in a stable. On his return to Bristol, he gladly re-visited his School. "Well Richard," said the Conductor, "and how have you fared since you went away?" "Why sir," he replied, "I got down to the place and it was night. I could get no place to sleep in but a stable, so I laid down under the manger and I felt my God was there and I was happy." He was very constant at School when in health, and he esteemed his being able to read in the Testament a very great blessing. The Conductor once said to him, "Richard, for what would you sell the little ability you have received to read the Word of God, supposing you could do so?" "O sir," said he, with his heart full of joy, "not for all the world." During his last illness, which, although severe, he bore with patience and resignation, the Conductor visited him several times. On being asked how it was with him? he replied, "all peace within," and though on the border of another world, he had no doubt but that—his passage would be safe, And his reflections sure."

## Christian Faith and Consolation.

From the London Missionary Register.  
Death of a Negro Woman and a Negro Man in Antigua.

Mr. Thwaites, who is employed by the Church Missionary Society, has sent home some account of these Negroes, who died, in the faith of the Gospel.

Agnes Morris, a poor Negro Woman, sent a pressing request to Mrs. Thwaites to visit her. She was in the last stage of a dropsy. This poor creature ranked among the lowest class of Slaves. Her all consisted of a little wadded hut, and a few clothes. Notwithstanding her poverty, some wicked person had robbed her of almost all the few clothes which she possessed.

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HEATHEN SUPERSTITIONS.

Some are willing to believe, and are even bold to affirm, that the superstitious devotions of heathens are as acceptable with God, as the sacrifices of that broken heart and contrite spirit produced by contemplating the love of Jesus, and relying on his merits alone for the pardon of sin and eternal life. Such an opinion is certainly unsupported by the gospel, and even contradictory to many express testimonies there contained: it may wear the appearance of liberality, but is pregnant with the most fatal consequences.

Connected with the austerities of paganism, and those self-inflicted tortures which are thought to indicate the profoundest reverence for the Supreme Being, we find the indulgence of the most unholty passions, and the habitual practice of the most debasing hypocrisy. Can that worship possibly be acceptable with a holy God, which proceeds directly from a heart cherishing the vilest dissimulation and the most corrupt dispositions? Can Jehovah be pleased with a worship that has no higher object than to secure the veneration of an ignorant multitude; no better motive than to avoid the necessity of fulfilling the common duties of life; and no principle more elevated than pride, ostentation, or some desire after an unhallowed paradise? Such is unquestionably the object, the motive, and the principle of heathen worship; and it lies under the same sentence of condemnation which rested on the idolatries of the nations co-temporary with Israel. The most devout among the heathen do not worship God as God, but are vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart is darkened. This is evident from the simple fact, that though the gospel of Christ has been preached in various parts of the heathen world with fidelity and zeal, it has yet found comparatively few who are willing to submit to its authority. There, it is acknowledged on all hands, is the clearest and fullest delineation of the Divine character; and were there a counterpart of that character to be found in heathenism, a single month would not pass away, before the whole world would bow to the decisions of Scripture on every point of doctrine and duty. Jesus would be crowned "Lord of all," and the ears of Christians would be no longer grated by the recital of those shocking crimes and absurd superstitions that have hitherto marked the history of every nation rejecting the claims of the Son of God.

Christianity is simple in its principle, powerful in its operation, and glorious in its effects. In each of these respects, it is exactly the opposite of that system against which it is now nobly struggling, and over which, it will one day completely triumph.

Let the history of the Fakeer, and the dying experience of the Antigua Christian Slaves, introduced in this paper, serve as a confirmation of this remark.

American Education Society.

The Fourth Anniversary of this important Institution was celebrated on Wednesday last. The Society met for business in the morning, at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank—Lieut. Gov. FOSTER, President, in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. MURDOCK. The following gentlemen are Officers of the Society: His Honor WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President; Hon. WILLIAM BARTLEY, Vice-President; JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., Vice-President for life. Honorary Vice-Presidents, Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D., Rev. Caleb Strong, D.D., Rev. Samuel Austin, D.D., Hon. John C. Smith, D.D., Rev. Eliphaz Nott, D.D., Gen. C. C. Pinckney, Rev. Henry Davis, D.D., Hon. E. Boudinot, D.D., Rev. Zeph. S. Moore, D.D., Robert Ralston, Esq., Rev. Joshua Bates, D.D., John Bulfinch, Esq., Rev. Francis Brown, D.D., Rev. Abiel Green, D.D., Rev. A. V. Griswold, D.D., Rev. Jeremiah Dwyer, D.D., Hon. Edw. H. Robbins, Rev. Charles Coffin, D.D., of Tennessee; Hon. John Elliott, of Georgia; William Seabrooke, Esq., of South Carolina; Samuel Postlethwaite, Esq., of Mississippi. Vice-Presidents, as Presidents of Auxiliary Societies, Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., Hon. George Bliss, Francis C. Gray, Esq., Rev. Asa Eaton, Clerk, Aaron P. Cleveland, Esq., Treasurer; Plover Cutler, Esq., Auditor.

Directors, Rev. Brown Emerson, Rev. Eben Porter, D.D., Rev. Asa Eaton, Rev. S. Worcester, D.D., Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, Rev. L. Woods, D.D.

The Report of the Treasurer was exhibited, by which it appeared that the Receipts during the last year amounted to \$19,331—those of the preceding year amounted to \$5,971. The amount of the Permanent Fund is now \$10,500—to this fund, John Whitehead, Esq., of Georgia, with a liberality which does him the highest honor, contributed the sum of \$3,500. This example of Christian benevolence needs no comment.

The Public Meeting of the Society was held in the Old South Church, at 3 o'clock, P.M. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. HOLMES. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was then read by Rev. Dr. Woods. After which, the Motion that the Report be accepted and published, was made by Hon. Mr. Reed, of Marblehead, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Tappan of Augusta. The Motion of Thanks to Auxiliary Societies, was made by Rev. Mr. Codman of Dorchester, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Emerson of Salem. That of Thanks to the Board of Directors, was made by Professor Murdock, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Meade of Virginia;—to which an appropriate Answer was made by Rev. Dr. Holmes, on the part of the Board of Directors. The Addresses of those gentlemen, which accompanied their respective motions, were in a high degree interesting to the audience. If sketches of them can be procured, we shall publish them. The Contribution amounted to \$174.

ORDINATION.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1st, the Rev. ALVAN HYDE, Junior, was ordained Pastor of the Church in Madison, Georgia county, Ohio. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph Treat of Sharon. Rev. Dr. Hyde of Lee, Mass. (father of the candidate) preached the sermon. Rev. Giles H. Cowles of Auburn, made the consecrating prayer. Rev. Luther Humphrey of Burton, expressed the fellowship of the Churches. Rev. Jonathan Leslie of Haverfield gave the charge to the people; and Rev. Wm. Strong, a Missionary from the Hampshire Society, offered the concluding prayer.

MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

It is well known, that the Indians of the United States, particularly in the North, are broken into numerous small tribes, which are scattered over an immense extent of country. This circumstance has been the great obstacle to all efforts for their civilization and religious improvement. It is believed, however, that this obstacle may be removed. If a Missionary Establishment were made on some suitable spot, the Indians of various tribes in these scattered settlements might be gradually collected, formed to habits of civilization, and taught the Christian religion. Such a plan, it is believed, is practicable, and affords, more than any other, a rational prospect of benefit to the Indians. With a view to ascertain the practicability and expediency of such an establishment, the disposition of the Indians in regard to it, and, in general, to obtain all information which may have a bearing on this important object, "the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge" have appointed an Agent to visit these Indian Tribes, and to make, of them and others, the necessary enquiries. This Society for many years have had funds in their treasury employed for the support of Missions among the Indians of North-America. We understand that the Rev. Dr. MORSE of Charlestown has been appointed the Agent of the Society for the above mentioned purposes, & that he has accepted his appointment.—Communicated

MARINE HOSPITAL.

MR. WILLIS.—After reading in your paper, with a great degree of interest, that a Mission to the Sandwich Islands was about to be undertaken, a sea-faring friend called on me, to whom I mentioned the subject, and the obligations were all under to do something towards evangelizing the world. He said that he approved of foreign missions, but that if he had any thing to give, he should bestow it nearer home. He said that he had been sick for a number of weeks, at the Hospital in Charlestown, and that the people there were in a great degree destitute of religious instruction. He said that altho' there was a Bible in every room, yet as there were 12 or 14 occupants, frequently more than one wished to read it at the same time. He stated, that excepting the Bibles before mentioned, he could not find a Tract, nor a religious book of any kind, in the house. He also said, that he conversed with some of them, who were apparently near their end, and that they were very anxious in view of death; that while every thing was done for the relief of their bodily sufferings, there was no Christian friend to direct them to the hopes of the Gospel. He said that when any of them died, they were generally buried without prayers or any religious ceremony.—I have mentioned this conversation with my friend, in hopes that some benevolent society or individuals will supply the spiritual wants of those invalids, and not leave our fellow-creatures in our own neighborhood to die without religious instruction.

A Friend to Missions.

HEALTH OF CITIES.

Boston.—The following bulletin issued by the Board of Health yesterday, will, we are confident, give our friends the utmost satisfaction. Absentees may now return to town with safety.

Health-Office, Boston, Sept. 27, 1819.

The Board of Health of the town of Boston have now the pleasure to publish for the information of their fellow citizens, that the town of Boston is at this time wholly free from any contagious or malignant disease. By order of the Board, JAMES ROBINSON, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE.—This city (or rather Fell's Point) continues fatally diseased. The deaths in 72 hours, ending the 21st at noon, were 73, of which 34 were of Malignant fever. On the 22d and 23d, deaths 18, of fever 10. On the 24th and 25th, the last date, the deaths were seven—six of fever. Very few deaths of any kind of fever had occurred in the old town. The donations to the poor who are encamped without the city continue honorable and praiseworthy. Warm clothing is also solicited.

NEW-YORK.—Since our last accounts, the Board of Health have announced, on the 23d, six cases of malignant fever:—on the 23d two; and the Evening Post of Saturday contains the following flattering account:—After giving the official statement of the Board of Health, in which one case of malignant fever had occurred at 219 Church-street, it adds:

"Health of the City.—We again congratulate our fellow citizens on the favourable report of the Board of Health to day. A single case of yellow fever, and traceable to the noxious air of the infected district is the only instance in the last twenty four hours.

Norfolk, Philadelphia, Providence and Albany continue in excellent health.

NEWPORT.—The Mercury of last Saturday, says "As many extravagant and erroneous reports respecting the health of this town, have been circulated in the neighboring towns, we think it proper to state, that the whole number of deaths which have taken place for the last eight days, is four adults, and three infant children. Of the 4 adults, 1 died of old age, and 1 of consumption.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

A meeting was held by the citizens of Philadelphia on the 4th inst. for the purpose of petitioning Congress to pass some law for the encouragement of American Manufactures—at which meeting a very melancholy Exposure was made of the present situation of the manufacturing interests of that capital, contrasted with their condition in 1814 and 1816. In those years, it has been ascertained that there were employed, in the cotton manufactory, (17,570 spindles) hosiery thread, silver plating, smithery, coachmaking, chymicals, hatting, carving, and gilding, potteries, tobacco pipes, printing ink, type foundry, book printing, brass foundry, wire factory, and floor cloth, making an average of 4906 hands, whose weekly wages are \$31,938.—While in 1819, the number was reduced to 395 hands, whose weekly wages amount to only 4455 dollars—making nearly one million and an half annually less for wages than in 1816. The Committee add, this is not the extent of the evil; that not less than 100 saddlers and 700 shoemakers, have lately been discharged; and that more than a thousand emigrants and thousands of other mechanics are now unemployed; that many reputable manufacturers and mechanics are offering to work for their bare food; and that in the opinion of the Committee, the sufferings of the poor, during the approaching winter, will far exceed any thing that America has heretofore witnessed.

The annual Festival of the Farmers is at hand. The anniversary of the Parent Agricultural Society in Berkshire, will be on the 6th of October. The Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, &c. at Brighton, on the 12th and 13th. At Worcester, on the 7th. At Amherst, N. H. the 13th. At Kingston, the 21st; Gen. Derby, late of Salem, is one of the Trustees. At Claremont, the 6th. At Otisgo, the 5th and 6th. At Albany, the 12th and 13th.—Brilliant preparations are making for this Jubilee. The members in procession are to wear badges composed of wheat ears tied with a ribbon and the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, one of the most practical farmers, honorable citizens, and wealthiest individuals of the State, is to address them.

A silver mine, of pure and productive ore, is said to have recently been discovered by a poor man, in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, while digging a well.

A book-store and bindery of Mr. Andrus, of Hartford, and an adjoining house, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.—Loss estimated at 13,000 dollars—4500 insured.

Crimes, Punishments &c. Fisher and Roberts, highway men, who lately broke out of Charlestown, (S.C.) jail, and for whose apprehension 500 dollars were offered, have been recommitted. They were on the point of sailing for Cuba, but delayed in order to effect the escape of the wife of Fisher from jail; they had much cash with them.

Three Clergymen, named Eastman, Pope and Cook, have been tried in Upper Canada, for breaches of the marriage act—one in marrying a man to another man's wife;—the others for marrying without authority.—The sentence of one was transportation for 14 years, and banishment from the Province.—He has however been pardoned since.

MURDER!—A Duel was fought on Saturday morning, on Governor's Island. The parties were Lt. White of the Marine Corps, and Lt. Finch of the navy. The former was shot through the heart.—Lt. White was on Sunday buried from the Marine Barracks, in Charlestown, with military honors!.

Honour.—Those who are very scrupulous and tender of their own honor, will notwithstanding make very free with the honor of a friend, or his wife. "Honor," said a philosophic prelate, "is but a fictitious kind of honesty; a mean but necessary substitute for it in societies, who have none. 'Tis a sort of paper credit with which men are obliged to trade who are deficient in the sterling cash of true morality and religion."—Gaz.

It is now contemplated to open a canal between New-York and Philadelphia, by way of the Raritan and Delaware rivers. We have long wondered why this enterprise, as well as that of a canal from Barnstable to Buzzard's Bay; and another from the Delaware to the Chesapeake Bay, have not been opened. A moment's reflection, it has appeared to us, would not only point out their practicability; but, beyond the public good, the immense profits that would accrue to such individuals as should embark their property in the undertaking. Patriotism, as well as private interest, would seem to stimulate the accomplishment of these important objects.

Melancholy.—The sch. Only Daughter Capt. Lewis, arrived yesterday, in 15 daas, from Richmond, and 48 hours from the Capes, on Friday last, at 8 A. M. fell in with the wreck of the schooner Rapit, Capt. Hawes, from Boston for Charlestown; which vessel had been capized in the gale, on the 22d of September.—Out of 12 persons on board five perished, having been drowned in the cabin, viz. Mrs. Mable, and her four children of Halifax. The remainder consisting of Mr Mable, Mr Spring, passengers, and the captain and crew were taken from the bottom of the wreck, after having remained in that situation 40 hours without food.—N. Y. Spectator, Sept. 27.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Since our last the *Mary-and-Susan* has brought London papers to the 23d August. The papers are loaded with statements of the late Manchester events. The Oppositionists admitted, at last, that the forms of law had been observed before the massacre of their fellow-citizens began; but contended that the meeting was legal and orderly, and the suppression of it tyrannical. The Ministerialists on the other hand, say, all the movements of the meeting indicated sedition and rebellion; and called for the strong arm of the law to suppress it; and that the blood which was shed lay at the doors of the instigators of the mob. All agreed, that the dispersion was effectual; that the leaders were in prison; that order was restored; and that the hands of government were strengthened by the event. Next, and nine others, two of them women, are detained on a charge of high treason.

The *Courier* continued to announce the mediation of new meetings, and that new horrors might be anticipated:—That seditious pamphlets on the "Massacre at Manchester," were in circulation; that as late as the 17th August, placards had been posted up in London, even on Lord Sidmouth's house; with "To Arms! Retain the Manchester Murders;" and that the notifications for meetings at Kensington, Smithfield, &c. had not been recalled. But at the last date, (Aug. 23d), Lord Sidmouth informed the Magistrates who waited on him, that from the information he had received, no more meetings would be held; and that those who should go even to Smithfield, to see or suppress one, would only have their trouble for nothing. Measures of precaution were however not neglected. There is nothing remarkable from the European continent.

SPANISH TREATY.

Advices from Cadiz to the 14th August, have been received at Portsmouth. The treaty had not then been ratified; nor had any thing been intimated at Cadiz of the arrest or interception of Don Luis de Onis in Spain. The accounts of the arrest of this diplomatist were given with much particularity in the Paris and London papers; but they prove to be wholly unfounded. On the 23d July, he was at his estate, waiting for the return of the King to Madrid, from his excursion to a watering place, to present himself at Court. The King was expected at Madrid the 10th Aug. The Spanish expedition proceeds as rapidly as the late exhausted, but now recovering state of the finances will admit. We have no doubt it is at this moment on the ocean. A letter from an American citizen at Cadiz, gives the following information on this subject, which is corroborated by other accounts:—

"The Grand Expedition destined for Buenos Ayres, will probably leave here about the middle of Sept. next. The greatest activity prevails in the embarkation of the artillery, stores, &c. It will consist of from 16 to 18,000 men, and has already cost upwards of \$9,000,000. Nearly all the transports are ready in the bay. An expedition, consisting of about 3000 men sailed hence on Sunday last, destination unknown, but supposed for Pensacola and Havana."—Centinel.

FROM CALCUTTA.

By the brig *Lascar*, which arrived on Saturday from Calcutta, papers are received to the 12th of May inclusive.

The Epidemic Cholera still prevailed in India. An inconsiderable war still existed between the British and some of the inferior native powers.—In the contests the former appear to be always successful.

The instances of widows devoting themselves to death by fire, when the bodies of their deceased husbands are burned, are said to increase. It has been recommended to oppose the custom by special law.

One India writer says "a fine, would, in my opinion, have the desired effect, if I am correct in my conception of the cause, which may be found in their penurious habits. They have more wives than they can maintain living. Their relations murder them to be saved expense after their death! Opium costs but little, and fire not much."

Calcutta, May 12.—Although the tranquility of Ceylon still continues undisturbed by any open acts of rebellion, the accounts from that quarter are of such a nature as can scarcely authorise an entire confidence in the present state of the country. An inclination appears to have been manifested by the Buddhist Priests to afford shelter to the late Pretender who is represented as a wanderer, at the date of the last accounts, in Wellesse and lower Oura. The conduct of some other individuals had likewise appeared suspicious in the eyes of the Government, which had succeeded in securing the persons of some, and taken measures for the apprehension of others.

Persecution of Jews.

Some very serious riots have taken place in Bavaria, having for their object the expulsion of the Jews; several of these outbreaks had been planned and otherwise mal-treated; and a great many driven out of the country; the military were compelled to fire upon the rioters, before they could be dispersed.

The kingdom of Valencia, (Spain) is frequently disturbed by bodies of the more turbulent and dissipated inhabitants; private revenge had become very common, & the use of the pointed dagger. These excesses are not unconnected with political opinions. The prisons of Valencia are full, and the tribunals are expeditious in disposing of the malefactors.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr Wm. Salisbury to Miss Lucy Blackington; Mr Andrew D. Somerby to Miss Lucretia Lane.

In Dorchester, Mr Arthur Fessenden, jr. mer. of Boston, to Miss Mary H. Ellis.—In Southboro', Mr Dennis Brigham, of Boston, to Miss Roxa R. Fay.—In Danvers, Mr Wingate to Miss Hannah Chapman.—In Parsons, Laborn Merrill, Esq. to Miss Sally Bailey.—In Portland, Mr Nathaniel Warner, to Miss Mary R. Cushing.—At Cambridge, Mr. William Hovey, to Miss Susan Learned.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Betsey Davison, aged 45; Mr. Edward Horsman, 41; Mr John Besson, 72; Mr. Thomas White, mer. 32; Mrs. Nancy, consort of Mr James Clap, 65; Mr. John H. Ward, 31.

In Charlestown, Mr James Hay, aged 22; Miss Harriet, dau. of Mr John Gregory, 10 y; Frederick, son of Mr F. Peabody, 7 y.—In Cambridge, Mr Joseph Whittemore, 33; Mr Henry Chase, 37.—In South-Reading, Mrs. Lydia Newtall, 65.—In Salem, Mr Daniel Clark, of Framstown, N. H. 55.—In Newbury, Mr Stephen Wyatt, 70.—In Billerica, widow Hannah Farmer, 84.—In Mendon, Mr Millen Tatt, 29.—In the village of Watertown, Gen. ISAAC MALTBY, late of Hatfield, Mass. for many years a Legislator of this State.

In Macdonough, N. Y. Mr Jabez Perkins and his Wife; both killed by lightning; leaving seven orphan children asleep at the moment. The house was set on fire, but soon extinguished.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Savannah, Georgia, July 16th, Mr Hazen Kimball, aged 62, son of the late Deacon John Kimball, of Concord, N. H. but has been for many years a respectable merchant in Savannah. We cannot do better, in giving the character of Mr. Kimball, than to quote the following obituary notice from a Savannah paper:—

"In the death of this gentleman, our city has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the mercantile community one of its most respectable and efficient members, and society in general a firm and undeviating partizan in the cause of integrity and virtue; active and enterprising in the pursuits of commerce, he soon realized an extensive fortune, without ever stooping to meanness, or practicing any of those arts which have sometimes sullied the character of those who were ambitious for wealth; liberal in the support of public works of utility, and prompt in urging their execution: in him, the young, the enterprising, and the deserving, found a powerful friend, and a steady and efficient patron; and though his mortal remains have been passed to the silent earth, yet his memory will long be cherished by a long list of surviving acquaintances and friends."

In addition to the foregoing from the Savannah editor, we can say, that charitable and religious institutions were also objects of his regard and attention, and were liberally aided; and promoted by his benevolence and contributions.—We most sincerely mingle our sorrows with those of his numerous relatives, and express our sympathy and condolence on this mournful occasion.—Observer.

At Amherst, N. H. while on a visit to his friends, the Rev. LEVI HARTSHORN, Pastor of the first church in Gloucester, in the 30th year of his age, and 4th of his ministry. Mr. Hartshorn's health had for some time been feeble; yet he continued to preach, until about a week before his death; when he was seized with the typhus fever, which on Monday terminated his earthly career. By the death of this amiable man, his church and society have sustained a great loss; and to his afflicted consort and children, the loss is irreparable. In all the various duties appertaining to his pastoral office, he was indefatigable; and, although his labor among the people of his charge, has been short, we trust he has not labored in vain. The wheels of Providence, are continually turning, and although to mortals, the ways of Jehovah are inscrutable, yet in righteousness he has formed his designs; and his purposes, although dark to us, are the grand climax by which his eternal Providence is asserted and his ways made just to men.—Boston Gaz.

JOHN GULLIVER,

No. 31, Cornhill, HAS received, on consignment, a general assortment of ENGLISH and DOMESTIC GOODS, which are offered at very reduced prices, by the piece or yard—for Cash only. Consignments from Town or Country are solicited. Oct. 2.

Hard Ware.

HOMES & HOMER, No. 33, Union-street, have received by the Falcon and Meteor, from Liverpool, and London Packet, from London, an extensive assortment of CUTLERY and HARD-WARE GOODS, which they offer for sale on good terms, for cash or on a credit. Oct. 2.

BALDWIN & JONES,

No. 37, Market-street, HAVE received by the Mercury, Herald, and Meteor, from England:—

3 cases Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Gold and hard Enamelled Dials, Capt. Jewelled and Second—Rich embossed Cases, plain top Seconds—Day of the Month, and plain Capt and Jewelled Watches, of superior quality, made to order, and in particular for retail custom. 1 case low priced plain Watches. 4 cases consisting of Pearl, Jet, Paste and fine Gold Ear and Finger Rings, Bosom Pins, Watch Seals and Keys—Ladies' Gold Watches, Trinkets and Ornaments. 1 complete suit of Pearl and Amethyst Ornaments, superior to any for sale in this place, with extra pieces to match—Diamond Finger Ring and Pin—Fine Gold Rings with large Pearls, with Topaz or Glass for Hair, &c. 2 cases Gilt, Steel and Silk Watch Trimmings. 1 case Ladies' Indispensable Tops, Amulet Necklaces and Ornaments, Smelling Bottles, Fancy Watch Seals, with Names, Necklaces, Waist and Shoe Claps, Ornamented Snaps and Hooks and Eyes, newest patterns, Shoe Buckles, Cornelian Hearts, Padlocks, &c. 1 case Ladies' Work Boxes. 3 cases elegant Castors—Liquor Stands—Cakes and Fruit Baskets—Bottle Stands—Shufflers and Trays—Candlesticks—Children's Cans—Plated and Bronzed Lamps—Pulpit Branches—Church Furniture and Britannia Ware. Also, A complete assortment of MILITARY GOODS. The whole of which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on the most liberal terms, for cash or credit. Oct. 2.

FRAGMENT SOCIETY.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Fragment Society will be held on Monday, Oct. 11th, at half past 3 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. Daniel P. Parker, Beacon Street. A general and punctual attendance of the subscribers is requested. Per order, Oct. 2d.



## POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

"The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

The Mariner, on ocean vast,  
Around whose head the lightnings play,  
Delug'd with rain he climbs the mast,  
And toils for life by night and day.  
The Soldier, on th' embattl'd plain,  
Wild clashing arms and scenes of death,  
Fights fiercely on among the slain,  
And bravely spends his dying breath.

The Farmer, wisely tills the soil  
And scatters round the precious grain,  
And calmly waits th' reward of toil  
Through summer's heat, or autumn's rain.

The Merchant, eager for the wealth  
Which Africa bears, or India yields,  
At once exposes life and health,  
O'er oceans vast, or desert fields.

The Statesman, whose all-piercing view  
Looks through the scenes of distant years,  
Does eagerly his schemes pursue  
To shield the State from ill he fears.

And shall not souls who're bound to heav'n  
Across the stormy sea of time,  
Exert the strength to Christians giv'n,  
That they may reach that happy clime?

Shall not the Soldiers of the cross  
Who're fighting for a heav'nly crown  
With arms immortal, crush their foes  
And gain, through Jesus, blest renown?

And as the Farmer tills the soil,  
And waits in patience his reward,  
Shall not the Christian laborer toil,  
Implo'ring strength from Zion's God?

While Merchants, eager for the toys  
Which distant climes in pride display,  
Shall not the Christian strive for joys  
In realms of everlasting day?

And, while the Statesman's piercing eye  
Sees future glorious empires rise,  
Shall not the Christian's mind descry  
His Father's kingdom in the skies?

Middleboro', Sept. 1819. C.

## MISCELLANY.

## HOLY PLACES OF PALESTINE.

The following Remarks by the late Rev. Mr. Burckhardt, on Places in Palestine deemed Holy, are so just, that we insert them from the Missionary Register; they form a part of his Communications to the Church Missionary Society.

"Of course, I did not fail to visit several Holy Places; such as the Holy Sepulchre and the Place of the Nativity. If you should ask me whether I felt anything very great at the sight of them, I must answer, No. I know not whether it proceeds from a hardness of heart; or from the circumstance, that I am in general averse from that sort of religious emotion which enters simply by the senses, and where the spirit finds no substantial nourishment. All this curling of the blood, this trinket-selling, and these holy perfumes, seem to me not to have the value of one single truly religious thought. When I desire to see and hear the Lord Jesus in person, it is not that I may gaze upon the traits of his countenance, or hear the sound of his voice; but rather it would be, that I might see Him act; and listen to his words, to penetrate into the sense of them.

"It may be said, and with some reason, that objects of sense serve to rouse the thoughts; but I think that a good sermon, of half an hour's length, on the resurrection of Jesus Christ, is better suited to excite and keep up a lively devotion, than fixing the eye for a whole day on the Holy Sepulchre; for what enters by the sight strikes us strongly but for a moment; while the word spoken is able to interest us a hundred times longer. I saw an Armenian Priest reading, by himself, near the Holy Sepulchre. If he was reading, as I suppose, the History of the Resurrection, he might exclaim, at every line—'This, too, took place on this very spot.' Truly this must needs be a rare pleasure; but when religion is the subject, rarity is not the thing to be aimed at, but fruit for life.

"It is remarkable that the external actions, rendered sacred by Jesus Christ, are actions which may be performed in almost every place and at every time; on the contrary, there is but one Holy Sepulchre in all the world; and, supposing that to be destroyed, who can make a new one? We may observe, also, that we never read of Jesus Christ's having consecrated an altar, or an image, or any material substance; which proves to me that such things ought not to be considered as essential or necessary. If, in reality, the Holy Sepulchre is a holy thing, then I maintain that all the Europeans and Christians in general have been, ever since the crusades, the most irreligious, the most inconsistent, and lax characters in the world, for not having rescued this supposed inestimable jewel from the hands of the Turks.

"All this notwithstanding, I am in no wise disposed to depreciate the pious sentiments felt by those devout souls who kiss a hundred times the Holy Sepulchre—the greater part of them, perhaps, with a sincere love for Jesus Christ.

"I know what it was that Jesus Christ said to Simon the Pharisee, (Luke vii. 40—50.) who had blamed the act of Mary Magdalene; and I know too, that a magnanimous man should have a respect for 'holy simplicity,' even while bringing fuel to burn him alive; but I recollect to mind, that Jesus Christ says, *He that keepeth my commandments, he it is that loveth me.* I find there a grand proof of His wisdom, in establishing, as a test of love to Him, moral conduct, so useful and necessary to all men; and if, notwithstanding, my coldness has been a sin, I pray Him to pardon it.

"I do not think, however, that those Christians, who live in such remote countries, have any reason to complain of the great difficulties which they find in coming to Jerusalem. Jesus Christ, before he sent his disciples to the extremities of the earth, said to them, *The Comforter shall abide with you for ever,* (John xiv. 16.) and, elsewhere, *If a man love me, he will keep*

my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him (John xiv. 23); and, in another place, he says, *The hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father* (John iv. 21); and St. Paul—*Jerusalem which now is, is in bondage; but Jerusalem which is above, is free, which is the mother of us all,* (Galatians iv. 25, 26).

"Suppose even that the Europeans were entirely expelled from Jerusalem and the Holy Land, the loss would not be great: We may well lose the Sepulchre, without losing Jesus Christ, or the smallest essential point of his religion." [Evang. Mag.

## PERSECUTOR CONVERTED.

The Rev. Mr. Howe, whose writings, for depth of thought and ingenuity of reasoning, cannot be sufficiently admired, tho' the style of them is oftentimes unhappily obscure, had a native dignity in his manner, which procured him the esteem of every one who knew him. When a change of affairs obliged him to quit the public charge of his beloved congregation at Torrington, in Devonshire, still impressed with the sense of his duty, he took every opportunity of preaching the word of life.—He and Mr. Flavel used frequently to conduct their secret ministrations at midnight in different houses in the north of Devonshire. One of the principal of these was Hudsocott, an ancient mansion belonging to the family of Rolle, between Torrington and Southmolton. Yet, even here the observant eye of malevolence was upon them. Mr. Howe had been officiating there, in a dark and tempestuous wintry night, when an alarm was given that information had been made, and warrants granted to apprehend him. It was judged prudent for him to quit the house; but in riding over a large common, he and his servant missed their way. After several fruitless efforts to recover it, the attendant went forward to seek for a habitation where they might either find direction or a lodging. He soon discovered a mansion, with a cheerful invitation to rest there the night. But how great was Mr. Howe's surprise to find, on his arrival, that the house belonged to his most inveterate enemy, a country magistrate, who had often breathed the most implacable vengeance against him; and, as he had every reason to believe, was well acquainted with the occasion of his travelling at such an hour. However, he put the best face he could upon it, and even mentioned his name and residence to the gentleman, trusting to Providence for the result. His entertainer ordered supper to be provided, and entered into considerable conversation with his guest; and was so delighted with his company, that it was a late hour before he could permit him to retire to his chamber. In the morning Mr. Howe expected to be accosted with a commitment, and sent to Exeter; but on the contrary, was received by the family at breakfast, with a very hospitable welcome. After mutual civilities he departed to his own abode, greatly wondering in himself at the kindness of a man from whom he had before dreaded so much. Not long after, the gentleman sent for Mr. Howe, who found him confined to his bed by sickness; and still more deeply wounded with a sense of sin. He acknowledged, that when Mr. Howe came first to his door, he inwardly rejoiced that he had an opportunity of exercising his malice upon him, but that his conversation & his manner insensibly averted him into respect. He had long ruminated on the observations which had fallen from the man of God, and was become a penitent, earnestly anxious for the "things of eternal life." From that sickness he recovered, became an eminent Christian, a friend to the conscientious, and a close intimate with the man whom he had threatened with his vengeance.—Rel. Rem.

## SPIRIT OF MARTYRS.

A short time before the demise of Queen Ann, as Bishop Burnet was riding slowly in a coach, round that part of Smithfield, from whence so many blessed martyrs ascended to heaven, he observed a gentleman standing on the distinguished spot in a musing pensive attitude, and seemingly absorbed in thought. His lordship ordered the carriage to stop, and sent his servant to the person with a request that he would come to his coach side. He did so, and proved to be Dr. Evans, a very eminent dissenting minister, of whom the bishop had some knowledge. "Brother Evans, (said the prelate,) give me your hand, and come up hither, I want to ask you a question." The Dr. being seated, and the coachman ordered to continue driving round, as before, the Bishop asked the Dr., "what it was that directed his steps to Smithfield? and what he was thinking of, while standing there?" "I was thinking (answered the other,) of the many servants of Christ, who sealed the truth by their lives in this place. I came purposely to feast my eyes once more with a view of that precious spot of ground. And as public matters have at present, a very threatening aspect, I was examining myself, whether I had grace and strength enough, to suffer for the Gospel, if I should be called to it, and was praying to God that he would make me faithful even to death, if it should be his pleasure to let old times come over again." "I myself came hither (said the prelate,) on the same business; I am persuaded that if God's providence do not interpose very speedily, and almost miraculously, these times will and must shortly return. In these cases you and I shall probably be two of the first victims that are to suffer death at that place," pointing to the paved centre. But it pleased God to disappoint their fears, by giving a sudden turn to national affairs; within a few weeks Queen Ann was gathered to her fathers, and King George I. was proclaimed.—Ev. Mag.

## UTILITY OF BIBLE SOCIETIES.

From Remarks on Dr. Chalmers, 'On the Influence of Bible Societies on the Poor.' The following anecdote shews what beneficial effects may be expected from Bible Associations among the poor:—The ladies of a Bible Association, in one of their weekly calls upon the poor, saw a female at her door with an infant in her arms. They kindly asked her if she had a Bible? She answered, No. They then asked whether she would like to become a subscriber for one? She replied, with tears in her eyes, that she would if it were in her power; but she could not. On leaving her, the husband, an idle worthless man, who had seen the ladies talking

with his wife, asked her what they wanted? she told him. He then inquired what answer she gave them; she repeated that also. On the following Monday, as the ladies were passing her door, they found her waiting for them; and she tendered them sixpence as the commencement of a subscription for a Bible. The ladies, surprised, yet delighted, asked her how she became enabled to spare so much. She answered very feelingly, "I hope it will last, I hope it will last." The next week, she was ready with a shilling; and in a very few weeks paid up the requisite sum, and received her Bible. It appeared from her statement, that almost immediately after their first conversation, the husband attended diligently to his employment; and, instead of spending the greater part of his earnings at the public-house, as he had been accustomed to do, brought his wife home his wages. In a very short time he relinquished his allowance of four shillings a week from the parish; he became afterwards a free subscriber; and when I heard the account from a friend, this man, who must have been considered by many as among the incurables, had a considerable sum deposited in the Savings Bank.

## "GOOD DEVISED."

## RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

For the Boston Recorder.

Mr. Willis.—There is one objection to a part of the plan for doing good proposed in your paper of Sept. 18. The part of the plan referred to, is this: "Let the minister furnish the family which is about to leave his parish, a set of the New-England Tracts, bound." This is the objection, Sir; I have been two years trying to obtain a series of tracts complete, and have not been able to obtain it. I have been applied to for ten sets, in one small village, in a distant part of New-England, and I have not been able to furnish them. I have known persons, in some instances, so desirous of obtaining the volumes, as to order all which could be obtained, to be bound, thus forming volumes, without regard to the order of the tracts, or the regularity of the pages. One clergyman met another a few days ago, and raised his hand, full of pamphlets, and smiling exultingly, he said, "There, I have obtained, after much difficulty, the fourth volume of tracts, complete."

If the printers are asked, When the numbers wanting will be reprinted? they reply, Not till something is done to increase the funds of the Society; we have already advanced eight hundred dollars to the Society, and we can do no more in our present circumstances. If the Committee is asked the same question, they reply, We are about to make an effort to raise funds, which may enable us to do it. But we do not know that our effort will be successful; if not, the series must remain, as it is, incomplete. If we could have, at the depository of the general agents, one thousand series, bound and lettered, and could have these distributed through the several depositories, in various and distant parts of the United States, it would be only the first step, in a system of measures, which would not be completed, till every family that wants these little volumes, and every one that can be benefited by them, is supplied. But it remains to be determined, whether the Christian community will patronize this object. We wait but ten thousand dollars; and judge how much we might accomplish with this sum, since four thousand dollars, has been the whole capital stock of the New-England Tract Society.

It would be pleasant to dwell on this last mentioned fact, that four thousand dollars, only, have done so much for the amusement, instruction, and the salvation of men—but I hasten to a plan suggested by the present embarrassments of the Society, and the disappointments of those who have long wished to purchase the series complete. As it appears, by the last Report, sixty individuals had the privilege of investing their money for this object. Privilege, I say: eternity will show how great was the privilege. The mode of doing it was the following: Each one selected a tract, or left it to the Committee to select one, which he would print. If the tract contained four pages, the cost of printing six thousand copies, was \$20, or eight pages, \$40, and in this proportion for any number of pages. For instance, a gentleman gave twenty dollars to print the Swearer's Prayer, a tract containing only four pages, which has been the means of converting many immortal souls. A history of this tract written now, would shew the gentleman, who gave twenty dollars for printing it, how great was his privilege.

In the present embarrassments of the Society, let the same excellent plan be adopted, which was adopted in its formation. Let the same individuals, who printed tracts before, print them now, and let sixty individuals more do the same, and the whole sum of money necessary, not only to keep the Society in existence, but to increase its operations, is obtained. Should this be done, when would they, who should do it, have cause of lamentation? would they lament, when they gave the money? would they lament when they should retire to pray that God would accept and bless the offering? would they lament all along in life, as they read in the various periodical publications, accounts of the utility of tracts? would it give them any pain on the bed of death? would it not be the eternal rapture, when they should meet in the eternal world, those who were converted by the tracts which they printed?

Let me urge some benevolent person to print, immediately, the tract, entitled "Hymns for Infant Minds." It contains sixty pages; the expense of printing it, will be three hundred dollars; it has long been out of print; it is called for constantly, it is wanted in all the Sabbath Schools.—Is there no mother, whose children have had the privilege of learning these hymns, & who has heard her children repeat them: Is there no such mother who will put these hymns into the hands of six thousand children, if she can do it for three hundred dollars? Could she see, after one year, all the children who are now waiting to receive this tract, collected and seated in a large grove, while she walked among them to hear their recitation of hymns from the book which she had furnished them; could she see this scene again and again, as often as an edition of the tract is sold, probably once in two years; could she see six thousand children together, reciting these beautiful hymns, would three hundred dollars thus applied, be lost? We need the help of imagination to conceive of the effects of a few hundred dollars given to this object. Not so with God: his omniscient eye sees at once, all the children in every place, who are learning and reciting hymns from this little tract, and he knows the benevolent individual who printed it. Besides, it is not the benefit of one edition to which we are to look. Three hundred dollars given now, will cause six thousand copies to be printed immediately. These will be, as soon as printed, distributed and sold; and the money returned to print six thousand more; these will be again distributed and sold, and the money returned to print another edition. This process will be completed as often, at least, as it has been since the formation of the Society, that is, once in two years. Let it be done only one hundred years—let six thousand be printed once in two years, for a century—let an edition be printed fifty times, that is, let 300,000 be printed—let them be distributed among the children of three generations, & by them recited—let the benevolent person, who thinks of printing this tract, think of the time which will be saved from idleness, while 300,000 children learn these divine songs; of the correct opinions of God and themselves, which they will obtain; of the approbation which God will bestow on the person, who from holy motives, prints this little tract; of the probability that God will make the truths contained in it effectual to the salvation of many, out of the multitude

who will study it. Let the person think of these things, and say whether three hundred dollars had not better be given to this object, than to an unknown heir, or a prodigal son, or to almost any other object, while this one is neglected. D.

## LAST WEEK'S OMISSIONS.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Samuel B. Robertson, dated Columbia, Ky. July 10, 1819.

"I feel extremely solicitous for the promotion of this [a Missionary] institution; for I think the prosperity of the church in this state will very much depend upon it. There are many large tracts of country in our state entirely destitute, and where it may be said, with propriety, the people are destroyed for lack of knowledge. The state of morals in general is deplorable. By a large majority the Sabbath is considered as a day of mirth and visiting; and intoxication and profane swearing almost cease to be considered as crimes. There is unquestionably less reverence paid to God and his worship; and more of a disposition manifested to brave it out against all that God is doing to save their souls, than I have discovered for some years past. Unless it should please the Great Head of the Church either to bless missionary labours or some other mean he may appoint, people must perish for lack of vision. May God revive his work!"

## The Church in South Carolina.

The following is as nearly as we can ascertain, the number of ordained ministers in South Carolina—German Lutheran 6, Congregational 7, Episcopal 22, Presbyterian 49, Methodist 100, Baptists 109.

The number of churches of each denomination, may be estimated with tolerable correctness, as follows:—Congregational 9, German Lutheran 18, Episcopal 18, Presbyterian 93, Baptist 170, Methodist 300.

Seceders and Roman Catholics, are not included in the above estimate, the number of whose ministers or churches we have no means at present of ascertaining.

Of Communicants in the above churches the following is the best estimate that can be made out, and probably is not very remote from the actual fact.—German Lutheran 600, Episcopal 1200, Congregational 1500, Presbyterian 10,500, Baptist 14,000, Methodist 16,000. A considerable proportion in most of these denominations are coloured persons.—S. Evan. Intell.

Presbyterians.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has under its care 11 Synods, comprising 53 Presbyteries. Reports were received by the last Assembly from 47 of these; in which there are 677 ordained ministers, 1224 congregations, 107 licensed preachers, and 103 candidates on trial for licensure.

Methodists.—From the minutes of the several conferences for 1819, of the Methodist Church in the United States, it appears there are 240,924 members, of whom 29,174 are coloured persons; increase since last year 11,297. Travelling Preachers 812. The number of local Preachers is from 3 to 4000. These Preachers consist of those who from age, or ill health, have ceased to travel; or those who never take charge of societies, but preach frequently, besides attending to their ordinary business.

Lunatics.—It appears, from a return laid before parliament, that there are 1,156 lunatics, confined in the different gaols, hospitals, and lunatic asylums, of England and Wales. Of these 655 are males; 501 females. In Bethlehem Hospital, the number actually confined, is 193; viz. 107 males and 86 females. This return does not include private mad-houses. By another paper it appears there are 68 licensed houses for the reception of lunatics in England and Wales, which contain 2,545 lunatics, making a total of 3,701. If to this number be added, those who remain in the custody of their friends, we should suppose the aggregate amount must exceed four thousand.

## Hard Ware, Cutlery &amp; Fancy Goods

M. NEWELL, No. 23, Broad-street. OFFERS for sale, received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, and now opening, a very complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Wares, comprising almost every article wanted for the Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or approved Credit. 6w Sept. 25.

## Flour and London Porter.

THIS day landing and for sale by JECHONIA AS THAYER, Water-street, 500 bbls Richmond City Mills Flour, ALSO—from ship London Packet. 50 casks Brown Stout Porter—the best that could be purchased in London—Canary Seed—Split Peas—Pearled barley—Walnut and Mushroom Catchup—Cheshire and Pine-Apple Cheese—Mace—Nutmegs—Pickled Walnuts—Reading and Hervey Sauce—Essence Anchovies—Day & Martin's Blacking. Sept. 25.

NATHANIEL L. DAMON, HAS taken Compting Room, No. 9, Long-wharf, and offers his services to the public as a Ship and Merchandise Broker. He has for sale No. 3 Chocolate—Brown, Yellow and Windsor Soap—and N. E. Rum.

FREIGHT WANTED. Freight will be taken low on board a good VESSEL, to sail for New-Orleans, in a few days. Apply as above. Sept. 25.

BOMBASTETS, Cheap Enough! JAMES BREWER, Market-Street, [85] 3 doors from Court-St.

HAS just received, 50 pieces BOMBASTETS of good quality, which are going at the low price of 25 Cents per yard only—Also, one bale ditto, of a superior quality, proportionably low; 2000 yards fine American bleached SHEETING at 12 1/2 per cent cheaper than can be obtained in this market—1700 ditto Factory SHIRTING, from 12 1/2 to 25 cents per yard; and 1500 yards 7-8 Irish Linen ditto, from 20 to 100 cents—Likewise, a fine assortment Pelisse Cloths and Casimires, Broadcloths, Flannels, Kersimere Shawls, &c. &c.—together with an extensive assortment of European and India Goods, which are GOING RAPIDLY. Sept 25.

## SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS L. FOSTER, will open a School for the instruction of Young Ladies, on the first of October, at No. 70, Cornhill. Terms—Reading, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. with plain and ornamental Needle Work, \$6 00 The above, including Painting \$8 00 Sept. 25. 3w

## BOSTON INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Cornhill-Court, head of State-Street. F. SEAVER, grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public, that at his Office Families, Stores and Mechanics can be supplied with help on short notice.—That he registers Houses, Stores, Shops and all other kinds of property to Sell or Let.—That he transacts business for those out of town; does all kinds of Writing with correctness and on reasonable terms. Communications by post (post paid) will be attended to; Clerks, Domestic and others of respectability, wanting employment, are requested to call. Aug. 14. 3

## DOMESTIC GOODS.

JAMES CLAP, having taken the recently occupied by Mr. John E. of American Cotton and Woollen Cloth, printing Cotton Twist and Filling, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 80